FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 070 13 Apr 1987

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

GEPLACEA Seeks New Markets With USSR, CEMA [Havana] A 1
Contadora Sets Buenos Aires, Bariloche Meetings [Brasilia] A 1
ALADI Members Eye Regional Account Unit 6-10 Apr [EFE] A 1
Ministers View Information Issues 26-28 Mar [AFP] A 2

ARGENTINA

Bomb Explodes 100 Meters From Alfonsin's Office B 1
U.S. 'Increased Pressure' on Nation's Creditors B 1
Economy Minister Returns B 2
Pope Departs Buenos Aires for Rome 12 Apr B 2

BOLIVIA

Lechin Comment on 'Ousting' Paz Sparks Talk C 1
Antelo Charges Subversion C 1
Lechin Clarifies Position C 2
Garret Rejects Proposal C 2

BRAZIL

Sarney Delays Cabinet Reshuffle, May Cancel Trip D 1
[FOLHA DE SAO PAULO 11 Apr]
Sarney Cable Outlines Steps 'To Satisfy Workers' D 1

ECUADOR

Vargas Pazzos Challenges President To Debate G 1

PARAGUAY

Spokesman Confirms Lifting of State of Siege [EFE] H 1
Chamber of Deputies Satisfied [HOY 10 Apr] H 1
Briefs: Trade With Taiwan H 1

PERU

Uruguay's Sanguinetti Addresses Congress J 1
Garcia Discusses Talks J 3
9 Apr Terrorist Attack Indicates Change in Tactics [AFP] J 3

MEXICO

Protest Filed Over U.S. Document on Human Rights M 1
President De la Madrid Returns From Guatemala M 1

Commission To Study Colombian Prisoner Exchange M 2
SCT Reports Achievements in Communications [EL NACIONAL 7 Apr] M 2
Briefs: Tijuana Police Seize Marijuana M 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

USSR Ambassador Pavlov on Aid to Nicaragua [LA NACION 6 Apr] P 1
Foreign Ministry Denies USSR Extradition Request P 3
Madrigal on Nicaraguan Objections to Peace Plan P 4

EL SALVADOR

President Duarte on Cuban Involvement in Attack P 4
Duarte on Coffee Prices, Repatriates, Peace Plan [LA PRENSA GRAFICA 10 Apr] P 6

GUATEMALA

Imevision News Director Interviews Cerezo [Mexico City] P 7
Officials Report 'Destabilization' Plans P 8

HONDURAS

Azcona Stresses Importance of Armed Forces Role P 8

NICARAGUA

Report on President Ortega's Anti-U.S. Charges [Havana] P 9
Ortega Says Government Wants Peace With U.S. P 10
Costa Rican Presidential Advisor Comments on Visit P 10
Ortega-Cerezo Document Delivered to UN Secretary P 12
Cuban Ship Cienfuegos Arrives With Donations [Havana] P 12

CUBA

Nicaragua Prepares Defense During U.S. Exercises Q 1
Honduran Communists 'Condemn' Azcona's Policy Q 1
Dominican Republic Deputies Urge Trade Relations Q 2
Cespedes Announces Agreements With Brazil Q 2
Brazilian Justice Minister Views Visit 10 Apr Q 2
SWAPO's Nujoma Concludes Visit to Country Q 3
Havana TV Presents 'Highlights' of UJC Congress Q 4
Student Enrollment in Army Ranks To Increase Q 11
CTC Forecasts Slogan, Events for 1 May Fete Q 11

CARIBBEAN

ST LUCIA

Opposition Reacts to General Election Results S 1
New Cabinet Sworn In S 2

SURINAME

School Irregularities Reportedly Continue U 1
Students Meet Prime Minister U 1
Students Agree To End Boycott U 1
NPS' Arron on Participation in Democratic Process U 2
Government Rejects Suralco Retrenchment Plan U 2

GEPLACEA SEEKS NEW MARKETS WITH USSR, CEMA

FL061949 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1810 GMT 6 Apr 87

[Text] GEPLACEA [Group of Latin American and Caribbean Sugar Exporting Countries] Executive Secretary Eduardo Latorre said in Moscow that he is very pleased with the results of his talks with the USSR and CEMA. He said positive steps have been taken toward reaching agreements to exchange sugar for goods. Latorre also said that the USSR has offered its support for negotiating a new international sugar agreement that will include economic clauses and establish a fair price for producers and buyers. This new agreement will be suggested during the May meeting of GEPLACEA in London. Latorre said the decrease in the amount of sugar bought by the United States has forced Latin America to become interested in diversifying its industry and open new markets, especially among the CEMA countries, which consume 43 percent of the sugar exported by the region.

CONTADORA SETS BUENOS AIRES, BARILOCHE MEETINGS

PY111720 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 11 Apr 87

[Text] The Contadora Group and the Contadora Support Group foreign ministers, who are seeking a peaceful solution to the Central American conflict, will meet in Buenos Aires Monday, 13 April.

The ministers will gather in Bariloche, Argentina on Tuesday and Wednesday as representatives of the Group of Eight, created in December in Rio de Janeiro. Two meetings were confirmed yesterday by Gilberto Velloso, head of the Department of the Americas of Itamaraty.

At the Buenos Aires meeting on 13 April, the foreign ministers of Mexico, Panama, Colombia, and Venezuela -- the Contadora Group -- and the foreign ministers of Argentina, Brazil, Peru, and Uruguay -- the Contadora Support Group -- will analyze the most recent events in Central America, and the prospects for a meeting with representatives of the five Central American countries involved in the conflict in June in Esquipulas.

The foreign ministers of the so-called Group of Eight will travel to Bariloche on Tuesday 14 April where they will hold informal talks. At this meeting, which will last until Wednesday, 15 April, they will discuss topics related to integration and the economic situation of Latin America, including the foreign debt issue. Regarding this issue, Itamaraty believes it unlikely that a meeting of the presidents of the Group of Eight countries will be called. However, Gilberto Velloso did not dismiss such a possibility.

ALADI MEMBERS EYE REGIONAL ACCOUNT UNIT 6-10 APR

PY071920 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0238 GMT 7 Apr 87

[Text] Montevideo, 6 Apr (EFE) -- Representatives of the central banks of 11 ALADI member states began a meeting in Montevideo today to discuss the possibility of adopting a regional account unit.

The ALADI Advisory Commission of Financial and Economic Affairs meeting will last until 10 April. A delegation from the Dominican Republic is participating.

These experts will also study the implementation of a computerized telecommunication system to keep track of daily movements in the bilateral credit accounts among the central banks.

Another topic to be discussed is the operational improvement of the payment system within ALADI.

The 11 current full ALADI member states are Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela. ALADI observer countries are Spain, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Portugal, Cuba, and Costa Rica; and observer institutions, IDB, ECLA, OAS, and UNDP [UN Development Program].

MINISTERS VIEW INFORMATION ISSUES 26-28 MAR

PY282133 Paris AFP in Spanish 0738 GMT 26 Mar 87

[Text] Lima, 25 Mar (AFP) -- Ministers of information and other high-ranking officials of the information services from 19 Latin American and Caribbean countries began a 3-day meeting of the organization called National Information Systems Activity (ASIN) today in Lima. This organization was created in Caracas in 1979 and seeks to exchange information in all sectors, especially those of a political, economic, and social nature.

Peruvian Transport and Communications Minister Jose Murguia opened the meeting. In his speech he stressed the importance of exchanging information based on pluralism. He added that information must also contribute to strengthening freedom of the press.

The ASIN president, Costa Rican Lidiette Brenesde Charpentier, said that the organization's programs and budget will be approved in this meeting and that the new board will also be elected.

Among the participants we can mention are: Salvadoran Information Minister Julio Rey Prendes, Nicaraguan Information Minister Manuel Espinoza, Bolivian Information Deputy Minister Irving Alcaraz, and Costa Rican Deputy Minister of the Presidency Luis Cordero Arias.

Representatives from the Panamerican News Agencies, the Iraqi News Agency, and several other international organizations were also present.

BOMB EXPLODES 100 METERS FROM ALFONSIN'S OFFICE

PY120144 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 0010 GMT 12 Apr 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Apr (DYN) -- A fairly powerful bomb went off tonight in front of a statue of Christopher Columbus located behind the Government House, less than 100 meters from the president's office. The bomb went off at 1930, destroying the door of a cellar built under the statue.

At the time of the explosion, the president was on his way from the Olivos residence to the altar of the Day of the Youth, located some 20 blocks from the statue and only 500 meters from the Luna Park coliseum where shortly before the pope held a meeting with Argentine businessmen.

Whoever planted the bomb managed to evade the police security system that had been zealously set up around the Government House, Army headquarters, the naval prefecture building, the Defense Ministry, and the Economy Ministry.

U.S. 'INCREASED PRESSURE' ON NATION'S CREDITORS

PY110351 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2115 GMT 10 Apr 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Apr (NA) -- Official sources revealed here today that the U.S. Government today apparently increased pressure on Argentina's private creditors after the speech Argentine Economy Minister Juan Sourrouille made before the IMF interim committee on 9 April.

According to these sources, Argentina could reach an agreement with the creditor banks next week to refinance the principal due shortly to be able to obtain an additional $2 billion loan.

The reports from the United States today said that after Argentine Economy Minister Juan Sourrouille's speech on 9 April, President Ronald Reagan's administration increased its pressure on the bankers, asking them to help Argentina, a "friendly" country. This was the interpretation given to U.S. Treasury Secretary James Baker's remarks yesterday. Immediately after Sourrouille's speech to the IMF, Baker accused the bankers of hampering an agreement with Argentina on terms that are reasonable for this country.

According to reliable sources, Citibank was behind most of the problems, followed -- although more prudently -- by the Chase Manhattan Bank, the Manufacturers Hanover Trust, and the Morgan Guarantee Trust, while the rest of the creditors took a more flexible position. In the wake of Baker's remarks and other last-minute pressures from the U.S. Government on the bankers, the latter are apparently studying the new concessions they would be willing to make. In view of this, two additional Argentine officials were called to New York last night to participate in the negotiations.

Thus, in response to Finance Secretary Mario Brodersohn's instructions, Jorge Gonzalez, under secretary for foreign, domestic, and public sector debt, and Daniel Marx, one of the directors of the Argentine Central Bank, departed last night. Daniel Marx had returned to the century only a few days ago.

The core of the problem is still the spread or risk surcharge, which Argentina feels should not be any higher than 13/16, the figure the creditors agreed upon with Mexico some time ago. Meanwhile the creditors insist on a 7/8 spread, the same they granted Venezuela.

The difference Argentina would have to pay is approximately $40 million, and although this figure seems to be neglegible compared to the figures being discussed, the "spread issue has a great political value" for the Argentine Government, which has always tried to fulfill its obligations to its creditors to the extent possible.

Yet another topic of discussion is the on-lending [preceding word in English] clause. The banks want this clause applied to all new loans, while Argentina is prepared to accept this clause for the equivalent in australes of $500 million at the most, although it would prefer to eliminate any references to on-lending.

On-lending is a type of loan that causes a marked monetary expansion, which upsets all government plans in this regard and takes away from the Argentine Central Bank its autonomy to handle the situation. All this leads to severe inflationary pressure motivated by the sharp increase of currency in circulation.

Economic Minister Returns

PY122202 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1430 GMT 12 Apr 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 12 Apr (TELAM) -- Economy Minister Juan Vital Sourrouille arrived at Ezeiza Airport from New York at 1050 today. He arrived on Aerolineas Argentinas flight 327 and left the airport directly for his home without making any comments to the press.

It is very possible the economy minister will report to President Alfonsin this afternoon to give him details about the new stage that has been opened in the foreign debt negotiations after Sourrouille submitted his proposal to the IMF on 9 April.

[Words indistinct] Finance Secretary Mario Brodersohn and other Argentine negotiators remain in New York. It is believed they will make an announcement after tomorrow's meetings with representatives of the creditor banks.

POPE DEPARTS BUENOS AIRES FOR ROME 12 APR

PY122304 Buenos Aires NOTICIA ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2235 GMT 12 Apr 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 12 Apr (NA) -- The Aerolineas Argentinas Boeing 747 that is taking Pope John Paul II back to Rome departed Ezeiza Airport at 1931.

LECHIN COMMENT ON 'OUSTING' PAZ SPARKS TALK

Antelo Charges Subversion

PY110227 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Apr 87

[Text] Information Minister Herman Antelo has charged the Bolivian Labor Confederation [COB] with spearheading a nationwide subversive movement against the government. He said the national government believes the COB is engaging in subversive activities with other sectors. All this has been confirmed by Juan Lechin Oquendo's remarks asking for the overthrow of President Paz Estenssoro, Antelo said. Antelo made it clear that the current mobilizatons have been instigated by strictly political motives.

[Begin Antelo recording] Well, that is what I told you. It is an entirely destabilizing situation, and there is no solution in sight. Just keep in mind that Lechin and the COB were already part of one government and that, at that time, we had the highest inflation rate in the world, we endured the sharpest loss in purchasing power, we had speculation and strikes, and we experienced widespread disorganization. It looks like Lechin wants to go back in time because he has not proposed any logical, reasonable solution. Thus, we do not see any serious purpose in Lechin's remarks but a biased political interest seeking to take advantage of our current problems. [end recording]

Antelo also gave the government's reasons for believing there is an atmosphere of subversion within union organizations.

[Begin recording] [Antelo] Well, that is the same thing. I believe all those movements make sense now in light of the remarks Lechin made today. For instance, the university has received a major increase, and it can operate without any problems if it follows a rational spending policy. Thus, everything is politically motivated. I believe it is no longer hasty to speak of a state of subversion in this country that is being spearheaded by the COB, as admitted by Lechin.

[Reporter] Will you take any measures in the face of the state of things you have just described?

[Antelo] Of course. First, the government has a clear picture of the situation; second, this is a government that is in full control; and, third, we are going to tell the majority of the Bolivian people — not the minority led by Lechin — that this country will continue to have order and that it will maintain its economic policy, which is the only alternative at this time. This policy will have a lesser social impact because the one proposed by Lechin will be much more costly and will entail much more unemployment and misery. We have already experienced it; we are not saying anything new. We are just simply remembering what happened under the Siles administration, when Lechin controlled the government at will through this same type of maneuver. [end recording]

These were Information Minister Antelo's comments on Lechin's remarks proposing the ouster of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement government.

The government has not yet decided to decree a state of siege, but it will not tolerate excesses because it will rule firmly despite those mobilizations designed to cause social unrest.

Lechin Clarifies Position

PY111357 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 11 Apr 87

[Excerpt] COB leader Juan Lechin Oquendo has asserted that he does not advocate the ousting of Victor Paz Estenssoro's government.

In a statement to Radio Panamericans, Lechin said he could have used the word oust, but what he really meant was to advocate a presidential succession. [passage omitted]

Garret Rejects Proposal

PY110134 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Apr 87

[Text] Today, Bolivia can choose only between Paz Estenssoro or chaos, Vice President Julio Garret Ayllon said upon rejecting the remarks of a union leader who proposed the president be overthrown. In a statement tonight in his office, Garret said the nation can only go one way; that is, the democratic and constitutional way.

[Begin Garret recording] President Victor Paz Estenssoro represents democracy and the Constitution. It is a political contradiction to propose the president's ouster in the name of democracy. There is no valid reason to break the law and to overlook the Bolivian people's desire, as reflected in elections and in Congress. Despite the unrealistic proposals of ultra left-wing forces, President Paz Estenssoro continues to enjoy the nation's confidence. Bolivia needs him today more than ever. [end recording]

Garret said all Bolivians should remember the long list of unsuccessful political coups that have taken place and that the nation has been the big loser. He added that the workers should not let themselves be dragged into setting once again the stage for a new dictatorship in the name of false constitutional options.

[Begin Garret recording] In the face of the threats hanging over democracy, it is our duty to close ranks behind President Paz Estenssoro and his constitutional government. [end recording]

SARNEY DELAYS CABINET RESHUFFLE, MAY CANCEL TRIP

PY120227 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 11 Apr 87 p 1

[Text] President Jose Sarney has decided to postpone his cabinet reshuffle because of remarks by Sao Paulo Governor Orestes Quercia, Rio de Janeiro Governor Moreira Franco, Minas Gerais Governor Newton Cardoso, and Mato Grosso do Sul Governor Marcelo Miranda. Until Wednesday, Sarney was considering replacing some of his ministers this month. The cabinet reshuffle will now be announced simultaneously with a basic economic plan containing guidelines for solving five problems: foreign debt negotiations, internal interest rates, the public deficit, salary policy, and agricultural policy. Sarney reportedly refrained from replacing any minister now because to do so would appear to be yielding to the governors' pressures. Sarney may cancel his trip to Africa, India, and China scheduled to start on 9 May. Planalto Palace is evaluating whether it would be useful for the president to go on an 11-day trip when the country is experiencing a political and economic crisis.

There is an absolute majority within the Constituent Assembly's executive branch subcommittee in favor of reducing the presidential term to 4 years or less. This subcommittee is in charge of defining the system of government and the duration of the presidential term. FOLHA has learned the opinion of 21 of the 24 members of the subcommittee, and 13 of them favor reducing the presidential term.

SARNEY CABLE OUTLINES STEPS 'TO SATISFY WORKERS'

PY110316 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 2255 GMT 10 Apr 87

[Text] The price policy will change, according to a telegram President Jose Sarney sent today to the businessmen he met with 15 days ago in Sao Paulo. According to the president, the government is studying readjustments to the price policy to make it more flexible and straightforward and less subject to state interference.

In the telegram he sent to the workers, the president thanked them for the suggestions they conveyed to him this weekend and listed seven measures he has taken to satisfy the workers' requests. The president said the government is prepared to accept the workers' participation in drawing up economic policy. To accomplish this the government will give the workers the right to appoint a representative to the National Monetary Council. The government will also accept contributions from the DIEESE [Interunion Department of Statistics and Socioeconomic Studies] for drawing up official price lists. The president also stated he is willing to have workers participate in the management of Lloyd Brasileiro, the government-owned shipping company.

In conclusion, we have a piece of news that will be of interest to the workers. This information was revealed to us tonight by a high-ranking adviser to Government House. According to him, Sarney instructed the Labor Minister to ask the labor courts to disregard the request that the recent strike of bank employees be declared illegal. This step averts the possibility of punishing the employees who participated in the strikes.

VARGAS PAZZOS CHALLENGES PRESIDENT TO DEBATE

PA101950 Quito Radio Quito in Spanish 2300 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] Lieutenant General Frank Vargas Pazzos, who will be a member of the Ecuadorean Revolutionary Popular Action Party [APRE], has challenged President Leon Febres Cordero to a debate at the Central University of Ecuador.

Jose Zapata, APRE leader in Pichincha, said they will discuss topics such as the 11 August and 13 March economic measures that increased fuel prices, honesty in the administration, and respect for the Armed Forces.

In addition, Zapata noted that Vargas Pazzos rejects the epithets besmirching his honor because political activity should be conducted with dignity.

[Begin recording] [Zapata] Gen Vargas Pazzos challenges President Febres Cordero to a debate. Chosen from among the country's critical issues, the topics to be discussed will be: first, the 11 August economic measures as well as those implemented after the catastrophe, which include an increase in the price of fuel; second, honesty in the administration; and, third, respect for this country's prestigious Armed Forces.

The site of the debate will be the Ecuadoran University with the participation of workers, Indian and popular organizations, students, professionals, delegations from the political parties, and the local press.

Gen Vargas Pazzos promises to attend regardless of the president's presence or absence. APRE emphasizes Vargas Pazzos will also participate in debates with other distinguished Ecuadoreans who are elected candidates for the presidency. In addition, Vargas Pazzos, besides demanding that public officials carry out their specific duties, rejects the epithets besmirching his honest and dynamic personality. Political activity must be conducted with dignity.

[Question indistinct]

[Zapata] Ecuador recognizes that it will be so.

[Question indistinct.]

[Zapata] Tomorrow, the Frank Vargas Movement will propose his nomination. [words indistinct] moment will announce the date on which Gen Vargas Pazzos will be publicly nominated. [end recording]

SPOKESMAN CONFIRMS LIFTING OF STATE OF SIEGE

PY091713 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1545 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] Asuncion, 9 Apr (EFE) — The presidential spokesman has confirmed to EFE that the state of siege in Asuncion, which has been in force for more than 50 years, has now been lifted. Anibal Fernandez, President General Alfredo Stroessner's spokesman and information under secretary, has stressed that "no decree extending the state of siege has been drafted. This has been the first official confirmation that as of 0000 on 9 April the measure, which affected Asuncion, has been abrogated.

Although high-ranking members of Stroessner's Colorado Party on 8 April publicly announced the state of siege had been lifted, the government has not yet informed the people that the state of siege has not been extended.

The latest 90-day extension of the state of siege expired at midnight on 7 April. General Stroessner implemented this extension on 8 January. He had been successively renewing this measure since coming to power in 1954.

With brief intervals, the state of siege has been in force throughout Paraguay since 1931. As of 1978 it has been in force only in Asuncion.

Chamber of Deputies Satisfied

PY101324 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 10 Apr 87 p 6

[Excerpts] The Chamber of Deputies began its 1987 sessions on 9 April. Members were assigned to the various committees, and they in turn elected their officers. The chamber will meet on Thursdays at 1700. [passage omitted]

Yesterday the deputies did not receive the decree that periodically requests an extension of the state of siege. This coincided with the beginning of the year's activities, and both the governing party deputies and the opposition expressed their satisfaction. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH TAIWAN — Samuel C.C. Lee, trade attache of the Taiwanese Embassy in Asuncion, has said Taiwan will buy 40,000 tons of soybean and 25,000 tons of cotton from Paraguay in 1987, according to an agreement signed with the Paraguayan Government. Lee also said Taiwan has agreed to buy $2 million worth of leather and fragrant oils from private firms. [Summary] [Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 28 Mar 87 p 13 PY]

URUGUAY'S SANGUINETTI ADDRESSES CONGRESS

PY102136 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 2200 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Excerpts] Mr Congress chairman, gentlemen, I thank you in my name, in the name of my government, and in the name of all Uruguayan constituted powers. [passage omitted]

I feel happy and honored to come to this Congress today, to tell Peru that we have a strong desire to continue to work with you to build Latin American democracy. This unity must include the peculiarities of each of the democracies that comprise it. I also want to tell you that we want to continue to tread the international paths together and that the old values, which have always united us, are still valid and continue to stir us into action.

We wish to tell the Peruvian president and the Peruvian Congress that, down south, our country is fighting for the same principles and ideas; we are rebuilding democracy. This is an old institution in our country. In Uruguay, democracy was not a long-yearned-for dream, it was a building that we believed was well constructed. We believed it to be firm and well-finished. One day, however, perhaps because we were too proud to admit the possibility that it might end, we lost it.

Now, we are engaged in rebuilding it. We are rebuilding it with the efforts of an entire generation of Uruguayans who know that, beyond the political and legal framework, there must be a special democracy which basically includes all sectors, and proves that it does not exclude anyone. Nevertheless, such a democracy is hard to rebuild in turbulent times.

Our country experienced guerrilla violence, disrespect for our constitutional rights, and dictatorship. These phenomena were apparently incompatible with a country which, 50 years before, had built, as if in a social laboratory, a well developed, pioneering democracy, which was more than a classic, liberal democracy. [passage omitted]

I would say that small Uruguay is a living example that building democracy is never completed. It is a task to be undertaken daily, which makes us realize that we must expand freedom as an expression of justice in all its dimensions.

After experiencing all this turbulence, we can tell you that violence is not a way of achieving liberty. Violence only creates more violence and prevents the true liberation of the people, who clamor for justice, but who want to achieve it in peace and freedom. [applause] We can also tell you that these forms of violence do not legitimize other forms of authoritarian violence that, in the name of order, try to reestablish democracy by destroying its essential principles.

We can say that, at the international level, our two countries are fighting together for democracy. The developed countries sometimes demand that we adopt a perfectionist democracy, but they do not contribute to its establishment.

When we were experiencing difficult and turbulent times, when we had to face the shame of our own deficiencies and imperfections, the developed countries dictated to us from abroad, requiring that we establish a pure democracy in our own country.

Now that our democracies have been restored through popular voting and our peoples elected their own governments, we cannot find real support and solidarity. [applause] We accept the rhetorical solidarity of the great democracies as an expression of moral support. Nonetheless, we would like to see this solidarity reflected in fair and unimpeded markets, free of egocentric protectionism that, through insensitive trade policies, prevent us from supporting ourselves by our own efforts, and weaken our political institutions.

We want democracy, but to establish it we need trade policies which would allow us to make a living from dignified activities, achieved through our efforts and through the acquisition of science and technology which are less and less accessible to us.

This is what has united us. This is the goal toward which we are orienting ourselves. These are the prospects and the horizons which we are creating.

That is why we have come here to tell Peru that we will continue our struggle. We will struggle against interventionism, we will struggle for peace -- in Central America as well as everywhere else. We will continue to oppose all foreign interventions, no matter what doctrine they preach.

We want to tell Peru that we will struggle for fairer markets, for fairer treatment of the foreign debt, and that we irrevocably link the foreign debt to trade. We realize that, even if we did not have a foreign debt, the current trade practices would generate one within a short period of time. We also realize that, even if repayment periods are extended, we will not be able to pay our foreign debt, unless the current trade practices are modified.

We came here to tell you that we are ready to help build this integration process in which we are engaged with so much faith and determination. [passage omitted]

Our trade is not growing as it should. Two years ago, trade in our region represented 14 percent of the total Latin American trade. Last year it decreased to 10 percent. These are the challenges that we must face and that we must discuss.

We must realize merely pointing out the inexcusable faults of the developed countries will not help us overcome our current difficulties. We must also create our own path. We must open it and pave it with our own efforts. It may cost us some sacrifices, but it will be our own path.

This year Uruguay, the smallest country in Latin America, conducted more than one third of its trade in Latin America. We will continue to do so. We do not fear for Uruguayan sovereignty, despite the small size of our territory and our material fragility. We believe our sovereignty will only be obtained and strengthened when Latin America obtains and strengthens its sovereignty through a stronger and more authentic social and economic independence. [applause] [passage omitted]

We want to tell you that we are striving to forge the unity and integration of Latin America. At this moment we want to evoke the memory of Victor Raul Haya de la Torre -- that Peruvian, that Uruguayan, that Latin American -- who told us: Let us hope that the lightning of the storm gathering over the Northern skies does not strike us before a new generation, with more vision and less ignorance of our problems, decides to weld the links of the unity of Latin America.

Answering that warning of Haya de la Torre, we can say that the clouds of that storm are still there and its lightning at times strikes us. But a new generation has arrived, not perhaps with such lofty visions but certainly with less ignorance of our problems, with more awareness of those problems, a new generation that has the will to forge that integration, not just dream of it. And we will accomplish that task by putting behind forever the rhetoric that separated us, the selfishness that divided us, and by walking together, looking forward, and listening to the voices of the past, direct us toward the future. [applause]

Garcia Discusses Talks

PY102320 Lima Panamericana Television Network in Spanish 0315 GMT 10 Apr 87

[Excerpts] Peruvian President Alan Garcia and Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti held a long meeting at the residence of the Peruvian president where they lunched with their wives. The presidents discussed, among other topics, the Latin American economic problem, the foreign debt and political integration. [passage omitted]

[Begin recording] [Reporter] Mr President, what are the most important topics you have discussed?

[Garcia] First, I want to emphasize the close friendship between the Uruguayan and Peruvian peoples and my personal friendship with President Sanguinetti. We agreed on several topics of common interest. The first is the economic situation of Latin America as a whole and our diagnosis regarding the foreign debt, which is the consequence of an unjust system. Faced with debt, we concurred that we cannot give up our right to grow, to develop, and to treat our people fairly. We also reaffirmed that democracy for Latin America means political democracy, freedom of expression, multiparty participation, labor freedom, well-being, and economic independence. This can only be obtained through the common action of the Latin American countries. It is becoming clearer every day that our countries will not be able to overcome this challenge alone. We need to join our efforts if we want to have a mature, safe, and solid democracy. The presence of Julio Maria Sanguinetti here reaffirms this principle. [end recording]

9 APR TERRORIST ATTACK INDICATES CHANGE IN TACTICS

PY101933 Paris AFP in Spanish 0546 GMT 10 Apr 87

[Text] Lima, 9 Apr (AFP) -- A bomb went off at noon today in front of the Armored Division headquarters, in the Rimac neighborhood, causing police to mobilize and arrest five suspects.

The explosion occurred at the same time as another in a crowded market place in the same neighborhood, some 500 meters from Government Palace, but on the other side of the Rimac River.

The terrorists, who had previously set off bombs during the night or early morning, have apparently changed their tactics in view of the tightening security.

According to preliminary information, today's explosions did not cause any casualties but did cause alarm among the public at the Pocitos Market Place as well as the people who live near the headquarters of the most powerful unit of the Lima Garrison.

PROTEST FILED OVER U.S. DOCUMENT ON HUMAN RIGHTS

PA111530 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 10 Apr 87

[Text] The Mexican Government has presented to the U.S. State Department a formal protest over a document on human rights in Mexico. In the protest note, Ambassador Jorge Espinosa de los Reyes said Mexico believes it is inadmissible for a foreign government to attribute to itself the power to draft public reports on the human rights situation in other nations.

He said Mexico has adequate legislation and legal procedures to protect and defend human rights. The protest note said there is an obvious lack of understanding of the Mexican reality.

PRESIDENT DE LA MADRID RETURNS FROM GUATEMALA

PA102210 Mexico City Red Nacional 13 Imevision Television in Spanish 1955 GMT 10 Apr 87

[Report by Jorge Pelayo from Mexico City International Airport — live]

[Text] President Miguel de la Madrid returned from Guatemala a few minutes ago accompanied by his wife, Paloma Cordero de la Madrid, and members of his cabinet.

The Mexican Air Force plane bringing the president arrived at Mexico City at 1240. Afterwards, the president was welcomed by thousands of people who went to the airport to greet him. De la Madrid received full honors, as corresponds to the president of the Republic. He then listened to a welcome speech delivered by PRI President Jorge de la Vega Dominguez.

In his speech, the PRI leader said that the democratization and renewal of national life are processes that the government of President de la Madrid has firmly promoted since the beginning of his administration. He said that the president has once again brought honor to our inviolable sovereignty and to friendly relations with all the people of the world.

President de la Madrid remained for 25 minutes at the presidential hangar. There he received reports from the secretaries of national defense and the navy, the state attorney, and the head of the Federal District Department. They informed the president about the situation of the country during the 3 days he stayed in Guatemala.

Afterwards, President Miguel de la Madrid boarded an open vehicle to greet the people who were at hand at Mexico City's airport to greet him.

Finally, the president boarded a bus to go to a CNC [National Peasant Confederation] congress.

COMMISSION TO STUDY COLOMBIAN PRISONER EXCHANGE

FL111619 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1745 GMT 10 Apr 87

[Text] Mexico City, 10 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- Nicael Segundo Cotes Mejia, first vice president of the Colombian House of Representatives, has said Mexico and Colombia have set up a joint commission that will be in charge of studying the possible exchange of prisoners detained for drug trafficking.

Prior to leaving for Bogota, Colombia, Cotes Mejia said that his government is working intensively against drug trafficking and that even the United States has acknowledged this.

Nevertheless, he said, the United States is the country with the largest number of drug users. He added that as long as this market exists there will be drug trafficking.

Mexico and Colombia must work more closely together to fight drugs and, toward this end, must make every effort for this bilateral commission to finalize the exchange of prisoners.

SCT REPORTS ACHIEVEMENTS IN COMMUNICATIONS

PA112110 Mexico City EL NACIONAL in Spanish 7 Apr 87 p 3

[Report by Maria Eugenia Calleja]

[Excerpt] Twenty-seven percent of the federal microwave network's development has been consolidated. Its modernization advanced 35 percent. The Morelos Satellite System was incorporated in 1985, each satellite with a capacity of 36,000 simultaneous telephone calls or 36 television signals each.

This was reported at the evaluation meeting between the president and representatives from the various fields of the communications and transportation sector.

It was also reported that at present, the Morelos I operates at 30 percent of its total capacity, with signals for four private and state-run television stations, urban and rural long distance calls, electronic facsimile, meteorological and news reports, and information and radio broadcasting.

In the area of the rural telephone system, the SCT [Secretariat of Communications and Transport] brought into the system 302 towns with a total population of 250,000 inhabitants. The Telex network increased its capacity from 22,035 lines in 1982 to 23,916. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

TIJUANA POLICE SEIZE MARIJUANA -- Tijuana, Mexico, 10 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- Members of the federal judicial police in Tijuana have confiscated a ton of marijuana they found hidden in a van with California license plates. Five people were arrested and charged with involvement in this incident. Police Commander Salvador Peralta Perez reported that the confiscation of the drug and the arrest of the five men was the result of 2 months of investigations. [Summary] [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0342 GMT 11 Apr 87 FL]

COSTA RICA

USSR AMBASSADOR PAVLOV ON AID TO NICARAGUA

PA121920 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 6 Apr 87 p 11A

[By Armando Mayorga]

[Text] Yuriy Pavlov, Soviet ambassador to Costa Rica, has noted that the Soviet Union will cut off military assistance to Nicaragua when the United States shows it will not intervene in that nation.

In an interview with LA NACION, the diplomat said "it would not be humane to withdraw the aid" to Managua, which, he said, is more economic than military.

However, I insisted that his government is meddling in the Central American conflict, just like the United States is, but he emphatically denied it.

According to Pavlov, Costa Rica's peace plan for the area will receive Moscow's support if it is implemented. Regarding this, he commented that the United States is exerting pressure on certain countries so they will not approve it. He noted it is broader than the Contadora Group project in certain aspects.

Pavlov, 56, speaks four languages and has a decree issued in Moscow accrediting him as a career diplomat. He had headed the embassy in San Jose for 5 years (he took office on 22 December 1982).

His luxurious residence is located in Lomas de Ayardo. It is surrounded by a fence and has beautiful gardens. The security around the Soviet representative is not too tight.

Pavlov is a tall man. He is kind and unpretentious in manner. He is even a little shy. However, this is no obstacle when it comes to conveying his ideas.

When will the Soviet military aid to Nicaragua end? He immediately responded: "Mr. Reagan knows that better than I. I trust he knows how long the U.S. military pressure against Nicaragua will last."

Pavlov said for this reason, "It would be inhumane to withdraw the aid" to that government, which "can only disarm itself when the United States guarantees it will not attack."

There is no precise information regarding the total amount of Soviet military assistance, but according to Pentagon reports, this aid surpassed $500 million through early 1986. These reports added that only last year, Nicaragua received approximately 20,000 metric tons of military material.

Regarding this, the ambassador said he did not know the details. However, he added that Nicaragua, in its condition as a country that is the target of an aggression, is willing to take weapons from anywhere in the world.

Pavlov noted that "Nicaragua is asking its friends for a minimum defense against the United States, a country it cannot defeat militarily. The Nicaraguans are increasing the price the United States will have to pay for a direct intervention in Nicaragua and are making this price politically unacceptable for the Reagan administration."

The interview with the ambassador continued in a quiet room at Pavlov's residence. Coffee and chocolate cookies had been served before we entered the room. After a sip of coffee, we continued with the topic. I asked him about his country's interference in the Central American crisis.

He reacted immediately: "The United States is interfering in the conflict; we are not." He justified his position by referring to the economic blockade imposed on the Managua regime and the $100 million aid given to the anti-Sandinist guerrillas.

"The Soviet Union and other countries, on the contrary, give assistance to Nicaragua. It is not interference. It is assistance from the Soviet Government to the Nicaraguan regime," he emphasized.

He stressed that "the aid we are giving Nicaragua is more in the economic than military sphere because an economic blockade is more damaging than military pressure." According to U.S. reports, Nicaragua will receive $300 million in oil, raw material, and machinery from the Soviets in 1987.

It is obvious Pavlov has analyzed the peace plan proposed by Oscar Arias, which will be submitted to the Central American governments in June for their approval. He declined to make any comments regarding this because his position prevents him from discussing Costa Rica's domestic affairs.

However, he implied that the initative is less broad than that recommended by Contadora because it does not regulate aspects concerning the presence of troops, maneuvers, and military support that foreign states give to the region's countries. He cited U.S. actions in Honduras and El Salvador as examples.

He said: "This is so because sometimes it is better to solve problems little by little than all at once."

Pavlov viewed the recent trip by Philip Habib, U.S. special envoy to Central America, as pressure by the Reagan administration to make the plan fail. It was reported that, in Honduras, Habib hinted there are certain objections to the document.

Pavlov added: "The word 'pressure' is never used in diplomatic language. However, if an ambassador goes to Honduras and informs its authorities of the opinion of his powerful government, it is difficult not to interpret this as pressure on Honduras to reject the peace plan. The same is happening with El Salvador."

In spite of this, Pavlov guaranteed that the USSR would be the first to support the document once it is approved by Central America because "we think the countries of the area must resolve their own problems without any foreign intervention."

The Koziy case could not be avoided in the interview. The courts that authorized the extradition of this Ukrainian to Moscow are asking that Koziy's life be guaranteed if he is convicted for alleged crimes during World War II.

Regarding this, Pavlov said he is waiting for instructions from Moscow to answer this request. However, he explained that we cannot anticipate what will happen because it is up to the court to determine if Bohdan Koziy is guilty or not.

If he is sentenced to death, he noted, the Soviet state can always veto the decision. However, he is trying to find out if this measure will be adopted.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES USSR EXTRADITION REQUEST

PA121517 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 11 Apr 87

[Text] The Foreign Ministry's duties as representative of the executive branch in an extradition process are only those of a mediator, to establish contact between the requesting country and the country receiving the request, Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto told Soviet Ambassador Yuriy Pavlov. He was answering a letter dated 1 April from the Soviet ambassador offering guarantees as a representative of his government that Ukrainian Bodhan Koziy will neither be sentenced to death nor be judged for previous actions other than those on which the extradition request is based.

Madrigal Nieto argued that the request presented by the Soviet Embassy cannot be accepted because the Costa Rican Government cannot guarantee Koziy's physical safety. I cannot act outside the limit of my responsibility. Please understand it is impossible for me to act outside the limits established by the constitution and the law, (?Madrigal Nieto said) in his answer to Soviet Ambassador Yuriy Pavlov.

The Soviet ambassador promised, in a letter delivered to the Foreign Ministry, that Bodhan Koziy would not be judged for previous actions other than the stated charge, nor would he be given punishment other than that corresponding to the charges brought against him. The Soviet ambassador also promised that in a hypothetical case where Koziy is condemned to death, the death sentence would not be applied.

The Attorney General's office was consulted by Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal on the implications of (?a court ruling) that requires the country of residence to guarantee that under no circumstances will the extradited person be sentenced to death. He stated the belief that the court has exceeded its authority. Similarly, he pointed out that according to Article 9 of the Constitution, none of the branches of government can delegate their functions to others. He stated that the court is delegating its own functions to an agency of another branch of government in a case that should typically be dealt with by the courts under the extradition law. He pointed out that the Foreign Ministry has no way of fully guaranteeing Koziy's life if he is extradited.

MADRIGAL ON NICARAGUAN OBJECTIONS TO PEACE PLAN

PA121850 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 11 Apr 87

[Excerpt] In the opinion of Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto, the objections to the peace plan made by Nicaraguan domestic opposition members shows this plan is balanced.

Madrigal Nieto feels one can conclude it is a middle-of-the-road plan because the Managua Government has some reservations about it. The minister added that the plan intends to bring together different interests, which is difficult because there are always insurmountable differences.

He said the peace proposal for Central America will not make the Nicaraguan Government secure, as the internal opposition believes. Madrigal remembered that what the Nicaraguan Government desires is to keep its promise regarding the type of democratic regime that should exist in Managua.

Madrigal added that this situation is sought with structural changes; therefore, one cannot conclude that the peace plan will be used to consolidate the Nicaraguan Government. [passage omitted]

EL SALVADOR

PRESIDENT DUARTE ON CUBAN INVOLVEMENT IN ATTACK

PA112208 San Salvador Television Educativa in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Apr 87

[Report on news conference held by President Jose Napoleon Duarte at the Presidential Palace on 9 April]

[Text] President Duarte has stated that the attack on El Paraiso's 4th Infantry Brigade could have been planned abroad. In addition, he repeated the government wants to find a peaceful resolution to the conflict. The president stressed the possibility the terrorist attack on the 4th Infantry Brigade, with headquarters in El Paraiso, Chalatenango, was planned with foreign technical advice. This does not mean the extremists have made progress or have a greater operational capacity, the president said.

[Begin Duarte recording] I would not be surprised if the Salvadoran guerrillas sent people to Cuba for training for an attack like this. Also, the military intelligence plan they had for the attack showed they were well-prepared because the mortars were placed about 4 km away. Therefore it was evident a system or plan had been worked out which was not coincidental. Only those who are experienced in that type of thing and have the know-how -- experience is not enough. [sentence as heard]

I think the terrorists said they had the experience because they had already attacked the garrison before. However one should make the distinction that in the previous attack the shells fell everywhere. This time the shells fell on specific places. They had calculated the action. The plan was too fine-tuned to be ignored or to think it was not casual. This plan was well drafted. I imagine they had planned the action ahead of time. It is probable they carried out mock attacks to see how they would do it and which way to go.

There is a possibility Cuba was involved in this. This is not the first time. Cuba has been doing the same with many other countries that have complained about the attitude of Cubans who train guerrillas and experts on guerrilla groups in various Latin American countries. [end recording] Duarte reiterated that in the face of the leftist people's prolonged war, the government and the Armed Forces are presenting a people's prolonged alternative for peace. Our struggle is for life not death, he stressed.

[Begin Duarte recording] We have always said there are guerrillas in the country, between 3,000 and 5,000 rebels, and they can execute surprise attacks anywhere in the country because they deploy their forces and attack us. This does not mean they can seize power. It is clear this is not possible. They are capable of carrying out sporadic actions, but not permanent actions. The way their method works is they prepare a strategic-propaganda attack. They take 1 year to prepare and then carry it out. Every 6 months they carry out one action to show they are still alive and to tell their people, their guerrillas, they are winning. The mountain guerrillas only have information which is given to them. When it is reported an attack was carried out against a garrison, it boosts their morale. These are the objectives they seek. They have not admitted they carry out one attack, retreat, then go back to several political-military actions such as the [transportation] stoppage they announced. I think you all have noticed we are establishing caravans to transport all the people who want to travel to or from the eastern region. They do not have the capacity to maintain an action of this kind. However, the Army has the capacity to maintain these actions of initiative. [end recording]

Duarte added he does not agree that legal interpretations should be used to weaken moral and legal principles. He was referring to the dismissal of the case involving three officers and other people accused of the Las Hojas massacre.

[Begin Duarte recording] I don't like legal interpretations to hamper trials that the country requires to correct deficiencies in the administration of justice. I think that in the Las Hojas case there was no doubt people were killed. A judge cannot claim that no one proved it to him. He is obligated to conduct the investigations. In this case the judge was waiting for facts to be proven to him instad of seeking the evidence to prove the case. I do not agree with the system. I am not an attorney. Let's hope I will not be sued for what I am saying now, but I feel I must tell the truth. This case involves a crime. Who did it? Well, that is something else, but this case must be resolved. Cases cannot be closed as long as there is a possibility of finding out who was guilty. [end recording]

In addition, he said that 6 months after the earthquake, the central government is busy with phase four of the metropolitan reconstruction plan. A final solution is being sought for the problem through the delivery of lots and houses, as well as the supply of reconstruction materials. This solution was started with the delivery of 43 houses to El Tikal neighborhood.

[Begin Duarte recording] The fourth stage involves the final resolution of the people's housing problem. We laid the first stone yesterday and delivered 43 houses in a neighborhood complete with water, electricity, plazas, bathrooms, and more. We had that ceremony as a symbol of the program's beginning. This program also includes the delivery of land. Three weeks ago we delivered 75 lots in a neighborhood of San Salvador. We delivered land titles to residents of that area on behalf of the mayor's office. [end recording]

DUARTE ON COFFEE PRICES, REPATRIATES, PEACE PLAN

PA121855 El Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 10 Apr 87 pp 3, 94

[Text] In a news conference yesterday, Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte said: Our view of the crisis is that only together will we be able to overcome it.

In addition to inflation, coffee prices are dramaticaly continuing to drop as a result of high production and low world consumption. This creates a situation of economic crisis.

At the request of the Salvadoran Government, the United States agreed to remain in the International Coffee Organization another year. Despite this, the coffee prices may fall even further.

Bearing in mind this situation, the government has drafted a policy to protect the crop through facilities and other activities.

The earthquake and political violence the country has been experiencing for many years are factors within the same national crisis, the president stressed.

We will only be able to overcome this crisis through joint efforts of all sectors of Salvadoran people, President Duarte added.

Prior to the news conference, President Duarte requested journalists ask only specific questions on current topics. "I am not mentally prepared to answer questions that do not deal with the topics at hand," Duarte explained.

Regarding the forthcoming entrance of Salvadorans into El Salvador who have been living illegally in the United States, the president said negotiations are being carried out with private enterprise to create conditions so these Salvadorans will have access to jobs and therefore contribute to the support of their families.

President Duarte expressed opposition to the dismissal of the case against the military men in the trial that is known as "the massacre of Las Hojas." He admitted the guerrillas are capable of staging surprise attacks, but stressed they are not able to seize power. He emphasized the government's work in helping the 35,000 families left homeless by the earthquake. He said special construction projects are being planned to resolve these families' housing problems. He also said there are other projects such as the settlements and the redesigning of the city.

Regarding the peace plan presented by the Costa Rican president, Duarte said it is original because it offers a program and sets dates, something that makes it possible for the Central American presidents to achieve the political will needed to obtain peace.

He said the Arias plan, Contadora, and other support efforts will remain just a placebo as long as there is no uniform view about the interpretation of concepts and principles.

GUATEMALA

IMEVISION NEWS DIRECTOR INTERVIEWS CEREZO

PA102008 Mexico City Red Nacional 13 Imevision Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Interview with President Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo by Imevision News Director Angel Trinidad Ferreira; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Ferreira] Mr President, in a recent television interview, President Miguel de la Madrid said the foreign debt problem took both creditors and debtors by surprise. How can we resolve that problem, or what is your opinion about it?

[Cerezo] We have been analyzing the debt problem. It definitely concerns both creditors and debtors. The debtor countries -- the Third World countries and others -- cannot continue tightening the screws, because it will break. If the Latin American countries and other Third World countries declare bankruptcy, the whole capitalist system and the IMF would also go bankrupt. The consequences would be incalculable.

[Ferreira] There is a lot of talk about poverty in Guatemala. I read some statistics that surprised me because they said 80 percent of the Guatemalan population is poor and 40 to 50 percent are illiterate. As a president -- you have 14 months in the presidency -- do you feel some kind of anguish when you think that in such a short time, it is not possible to advance your people in those fields? What does the man who holds power think about this?

[Cerezo] Sometimes we feel profound anguish, especially when one walks... [changes thought] We frequently visit marginal areas; we work with the people; we are developing a program in the poorest areas of Guatemala, for example: the March Against Hunger program and others. However I have always made those decisions and even then... [changes thought]. For example, an old martial arts teacher used to tell me, quote, Whenever one has a long road to travel, one should take the first step, unquote. What we have done is make people aware of the serious reality we inherited. We have tried to explain to the Guatemalan people that we cannot solve everything in 5 years, but we can solve certain things. We are taking specific steps toward those solutions.

Last year we reduced unemployment in Guatemala, which is one of the most serious problems we have. This year we hope to meet the annual requirement so it does not increase. We have organized the program of the March Against Hunger. We are planning to organize a literacy campaign and lead children to large-scale enrollment in third grade. We are also trying to eradicate violence, although common violence is still affecting the country's interior.

In short, it is a great task. We have reconstructed a base upon which to build. This is a government of transition between past authoritarian governments and the future democratic society. What we have to do is fulfill our task; we have to resolve the most urgent problems so the coming governments can build on what we are doing now.

[Ferreira] Thank you, Mr President.

OFFICIALS REPORT 'DESTABILIZATION' PLANS

PA101817 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1902 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] Guatemala City, 8 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- Three high-ranking Guatemalan Government officials, two of them military, today reported a "plot to undermine democracy" in the country. Part of this "destabilizing" action would be directed toward marring the visit of Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid, who arrived today, and sabotaging the Central American presidential summit meeting, which has been scheduled for June 1987.

Generals Hector Alejandro Gramajo and Cesar Augusto Caceres Rojas, defense minister and chief of the Army General Staff respectively, and Minister of Special Affairs Alfonso Cabrera Hidalgo share the same point of view. The three officials made statements to the media in separate, informal meetings at the National Palace.

Gramajo stated: "During President De la Madrid's visit, we can expect all kinds of irregularities." He added, however, that the Army "is alert and prepared to thwart any extremist attempt." The defense minister did not reveal details of the "destabilizing plan" but said it would be lead by "extremists." He did not specify who those extremists were.

Caceres Rojas said the extreme left, "following foreign orders, is continuing the domestic conflict to obstruct government plans."

Cabrera Hidalgo, who in addition to being minister is secretary general of the governing Christian Democratic Party, also noted the "danger of terrorist actions by extremists" in the next few days. Cabrera Hidalgo stressed: "The extremists want to sabotage the Esquipulas summit meeting because it is not to their advantage for there to be a peace agreement in the region or for the Guatemalan Government to maintain its active neutrality policy."

The Central American presidents will meet in Esquipulas, Guatemala, on 25 and 26 June to analyze the regional peace proposal presented by Costa Rican President Oscar Arias.

HONDURAS

AZCONA STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF ARMED FORCES ROLE

PA111730 Tegucigalpa Televisora Hondurena in Spanish 0100 GMT 10 Apr 87

[Speech by President Jose Azcona Hoyo on the 17th anniversary of the 1st Artillery Battalion at Zambrano village on 9 April -- recorded]

[Text] At a time when Central America is experiencing the worst political and economic crisis in its republican history, the role of our Armed Forces is very important as a pillar for our democratic and republican institutions.

This historical conflict in the Central American Isthmus, (?a region with) incompatible social forces, shows our need to strengthen the country's defense apparatus to guarantee Honduras will continue having the government and way of life we freely chose based on the constitution and democracy.

It is undeniable that after the 1969 war of aggression, the Honduran people, government, and Armed Forces (?became united), firmly committed with the idea of forming a trilogy of forces and wills to serve the country's interest beyond selfish interests that had sown division among Hondurans for many years.

The unity and willingness to fight for the country's true values have become stronger with the Armed Forces' strict compliance with [words indistinct] particularly the defense of our territory and the nation's sovereignty. Such was the case in December 1986 when we repelled an EPS attack, and the Honduran Armed Forces and government were backed by all sectors of the nation.

NICARAGUA

REPORT ON PRESIDENT ORTEGA'S ANTI-U.S. CHARGES

PA100357 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] During a lengthy dialogue with several Nicaraguan labor union leaders, President Daniel Ortega charged that the White House, violating all sorts of international laws, is currently promoting economic terrorism against Nicaragua in an effort to sink the Nicaraguan people into hunger and demoralize them so they stop supporing the Sandinist revolution.

Daniel Ortega said: President Reagan is desperate because he has only 2 years left in the White House and has been unable to make the Nicaraguan people and government bend to his wishes. Ortega explained that faced with the failure of the Washington-financed mercenary forces, President Ronald Reagan is now resorting to open terrorist activities and has ordered his mercenaries to attack civilian objectives, especially power towers, eight to which have been sabotaged in Nicaragua in the past 25 days.

After revealing the EPS has captured several counterrevolutionaries who had been sent by the CIA to do sabotage work, Daniel Ortega said that in addition to the war of economic attrition, the United States has increased its military presence in Honduras and in the seas around Nicaragua, in an encirclement aimed at raising the morale of the former Somozist guards. This encirclement, Ortega said, also represents a move toward military intervention of the Nicaraguan people were to get confused and demoralized in the face of economic difficulties.

In view of this, President Ortega urged workers to face the new type of U.S. aggression by participating more in the country defensive and productive tasks.

ORTEGA SAYS GOVERNMENT WANTS PEACE WITH U.S.

PA101644 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega Saavedra today urged his U.S. counterpart Ronald Reagan to hold an immediate dialogue to find peace in Central America. Comrade President Ortega Saavedra made that remark during a fraternal meeting with a group of U.S. children. The group is called: Teacher, for Peace. Here is an excerpt of his comments:

[Begin Ortega recording] We feel your initiative is very important. It seeks to promote children as messengers of peace, peace promoters, or teachers of peace. This draws the people closer so the U.S. President may listen to the U.S. children. He does not want to listen to Nicaraguan children. Instead, he is paying mercenaries to kill Nicaraguan children or murder their relatives. I hope he listens to the U.S. children, so the suffering of Nicaraguan children stops. I hope the Nicaraguan and U.S. people manage to change the U.S. Government stance so there is peace and friendship between the two governments. That is what the Nicaraguan Government wants. [end recording]

COSTA RICAN PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR COMMENTS ON VISIT

PA110046 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1300 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Interview with former Costa Rican Foreign Minister Enrique Obregon by unidentified reporter in a hotel in Managua -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] On the telephone is Enrique Obregon, former Costa Rican foreign minister who is heading a delegation from that country that has arrived in Nicaragua.for top-level discussions to improve diplomatic ties between the two countries. Can you give us your views and tell us what the basic objective of your visit was?

[Obregon] As we have publicly stated, the delegation I am heading has come to maintain closer and friendlier relations between the Costa Rican and Nicaraguan Governments, improve our relations, and seek a fraternal way to resolve the problems that may arise during the Oscar Arias administration. We have also come with the peace proposal Oscar Arias has submitted to all Central American governments to seek peace in the region resolve the Central American problems by ourselves rather than through outside channels. The chief points of the Oscar Arias plan are to avoid outside aid to rebel groups and to immediately end internal conflicts so we can begin meetings and dialogues leading to more expeditious ways to democratize our governments. We feel all this can be done if all the Central American governments make a political commitment. We think if we have that political commitment, we will reach a point when the insurgent forces -- which owe their current strength to international aid -- will have to end their rebellion and join peace efforts through democratic channels.

We have found the Nicaraguan authorities share our views. This gladdens us because the Nicaraguan leaders actively cooperate in anything regarding the pacification of Central America. Although Costa Rica is not at present an area of hostilities, we believe if the insurgency's international aid increases, all Central American countries will be dragged into a military conflagration. All of us who represent a sector or are leaders of our peoples must find peaceful means to resolve our problems through civilized proposals.

[Reporter] How do you feel about the Nicaraguan Government, and Sergio Ramirez in particular, whom you met?

[Obregon] You know Costa Ricans have a great friendship with many leaders of the Sandinist revolution. One of them is Commander [title as heard] Sergio Ramirez, with whom I have had affectionate and intellectual ties for a long time. We found Sergio Ramirez' attitude to be very positive -- we could not expect less from him. The Sandinists are prepared to hold talks and support any resolution through a peaceful and civilized way. I have found the same attitude during a long conversation with my good friend Humberto Ortega. We leave Nicaragua tomorrow very pleased because we found that their concurrence with our mission could almost be described as solidaristic and fraternal.

[Reporter] People are complaining that Nicaraguans are not well received in Costa Rica. We feel the complaints are due to diplomatic tensions that have existed between the two countries and to the requirement of a $200 deposit to travel to Nicaragua, among other things. Did you discuss this matter during your talks?

[Obregon] This is a burning issue. Nicaraguans must understand something. The massive inflow of Nicaraguans to Costa Rica has caused domestic problems for us, although we receive Nicaraguans as brothers. The number of Nicaraguans is very large. We estimate there are approximately 250,000 Nicaraguans in Costa Rica; and 200,000 of them could be undocumented. That is, they entered our border without complying with legal procedures. There is no attitude against Nicaragua in Costa Rica, but rather our economic and social problems are so great we have tried to avoid a greater influx of Nicaraguans to our country. That is for economic, social, labor, health, and education reasons. We are trying to resolve these problems, but the economic resources are not sufficient for so many. We also notice many Nicaraguans are experiencing a very bad economic situation and are being exploited with low wages. That is the problem.

Our stance is to learn how we can avoid a situation which could be labeled in Nicaragua as exploitation, such as the $200 deposit you have mentioned. We have discussed this matter, and (?drafted) a report. We sent a Costa Rican official delegation from the Comptrollers' Office, the Attorney General's Office, and the Government and Police Ministry to Nicaragua. A major investigation was conducted on the charges made. I think the problem will be resolved soon.

[Reporter] Mr Obregon, if you would like to add anything to your remarks, our microphones are all yours.

[Obregon] Just a warm greeting to all Nicaraguans from the official Costa Rican delegation. I would like to tell you that Costa Ricans regard Nicaraguans as brothers. Our brotherly relations are long-standing, and we want them to continue forever.

[Reporter] Good day, sir.

[Obregon] Good day.

ORTEGA-CEREZO DOCUMENT DELIVERED TO UN SECRETARY

PA101522 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] United Nations -- The Nicaraguan and Guatemalan presidents reiterated yesterday to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar their firm support of the Contadora and Support Group's efforts.

In a communique delivered to Perez de Cuellar, Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo and Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega agreed that dialogue and negotiation are necessary instruments to strengthen coexistence, encourage trust, and widen understanding in Central America.

The document was signed by the two presidents at the end of Cerezo's recent visit to Managua to discuss the situation in the area with his Nicaraguan counterpart.

CUBAN SHIP CIENFUEGOS ARRIVES WITH DONATIONS

PA111550 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 10 Apr 87

[Report by Luis Cabrera from Managua]

[Text] The arrival of a donation from Cuba turned into a mass rally as the ship Cienfuegos arrived in the country carrying more than 1,200 tons of beans, rice, cooking oil, wheat, powdered milk, toothpaste, clothing, and shoes, including 40,000 pairs of rubber boots.

The event, held in Puerto Cabezas, was attended by Subcommander Jose Gonzalez, general FSLN delegate in Special Zone No 1, and Cuban Embassy representatives Raimundo Cruz, Roberto Regalado, and Dagoberto Carofalo. Dr Mirna Cunningham, FSLN representative in Special Zone No 1, and Alberto Sinclair, head of the agricultural sector on the government commission, expressed heartfelt thanks in the name of the entire coastal sector people for this sustained and solidaristic help from the Cuban people who, with their generous support help to alleviate the difficult situation on the Atlantic Coast, which had been completely forgotten and discriminated against in the past by the Somozist dictatorship.

Speaking for Cuba, Alfredo Cruz, director of the Foreign Technical Assistance Enterprise [Empresa de Servicios Tecnicos al Exterior], said these donations are a simple expression of internationalist duty, delivered with love and affection to his Nicaraguan brothers.

Humberto Gonzalez, captain of the Cienfuegos, said that in this, his first trip to Nicaragua, he and his crew had the honor of bringing the Cuban people's deep-rooted tradition of solidarity after sailing in the Caribbean for about 80 hours of bad weather.

Reinaldo Reyes, a former Miskito rebel who had turned himself in, said this spontaneous rally staged by the people of Peurto Cabezas was a beautiful demonstration of gratitude to revolutionary Cuba, which, once again, is proving its genuine and real solidarity.

NICARAGUA PREPARES DEFENSE DURING U.S. EXERCISES

PA091559 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 7 Apr 87

[Report by Luis Cabrera, PRENSA LATINA correspondent in Managua]

[Text] Nicaragua's capital, Managua, is protected by the EPS circular defense at this time. While thousands upon thousands of U.S. soldiers are deployed in military exercises in Honduras, the Nicaraguan capital continues to consolidate its circular defense with the deployment of troops, armored vehicles, and antiaircraft weapons on the periphery of the capital.

The Target [Objetivo] antiaircraft defense units, including track and wheeled transports manned by young EPS fighters, are located near the Augusto C. Sandino International Airport. Moving to the east, ground troops antiaircraft defense units to protect soldiers during combat [words indistinct] in eastern Managua. Also being deployed are powerful T-55 tanks and GAZ-66 trucks, which are being used to transport the duplex trucks [as heard] that defend the skies up to an altitude of 2.5 km.

These two units, made up of active duty Patriotic Military Service soldiers of the EPS tanks and transport unit, are thus fulfilling their military service in this military unit. The majority have trained for months in their specialites, considered strategic for the defense of the capital and Pacific Coast cities. Aware of their work, the militias, at a time when the United States placed several warships off the Nicaraguan coasts, have reiterated their decision to fight [words indistinct] defeat the U.S. Government aggression and defend the population of the capital.

During a quick tour we conducted especially for this radio station this morning, we were able to see the weapons located in various places and the deployment of surface weapons of the EPS, which still continues to strengthen the circular defense, the defense of Managua, and the antiaircraft defense.

HONDURAN COMMUNISTS 'CONDEMN' AZCONA'S POLICY

PA092247 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] The Communist Party of Honduras has condemned the domestic policy of Jose Azcona's government as well as its complicity with the U.S. aggression against Nicaragua.

In a statement issued in Tegucigalpa on the occasion of the 33d anniversary of its foundation, this political organization charged the Azcona regime has not only sacrificed the country's sovereignty to Washington but also has sank the country to economic chaos and unleashed a bloody repression.

The Communist Party of Honduras said the most important task for the country is to struggle to expel U.S. troops and Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries from the national territory.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC DEPUTIES URGE TRADE RELATIONS

FL092332 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] The Chamber of Deputies of the Dominican Republic today agreed to ask President Joaquin Balaguer to establish trade relations with Cuba. The resolution was widely accepted by legislators from the governing Reformist Social Christian Party as well as the opposition.

CESPEDES ANNOUNCES AGREEMENTS WITH BRAZIL

FL101845 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Apr 87

[Text] Manuel Cespedes, first vice minister of transportation, held a news conference today to announce that Cuba and Brazil will sign economic, scientific, and technical agreements in the maritime, automotive, railroad, and air transportation fields. Cespedes added there is a good possibility that cooperation agreements will also be signed in other fields like the sugar industry. After meeting with Brazilian Government officials and representatives of the private sector and most important shipyards, the establishment of a trolley system in Havana was agreed upon. This will be done with Brazilian help. Cuba also agreed to purchase buses for the interprovincial bus system and will receive help in the construction of railroad passenger cars. Cespedes also announced that Havana-Brazil charter flights will begin shortly, and there are plans to establish an airline to provide regular flights.

In the maritime field, negotiations are underway for the purchase of a special tanker to be used for transporting ammonia. Sixteen ships will be bought and chartering will be increased in the next 5 years.

BRAZILIAN JUSTICE MINISTER VIEWS VISIT 10 APR

FL101722 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1153 GMT 10 Apr 87

[Interview with Brazilian Justice Minister Paulo Brossard on the "Revista de la Manana" program by reporter Greta Aguilu; Brossard speaking in Portuguese with superimposed Spanish translation; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Aquilu] We would like to hear about your impressions of this visit to Cuba and if its objectives have been fulfilled.

[Brossard] I came to Cuba at the invitation of the justice minister and had the opportunity to hold talks with various leaders, including the chief of the government Commander Fidel, the vice president of the Republic, and other officials.

[Aguilu] What were the main subjects discussed during the talks you held with Cuban leaders, especially with Commander in Chief Fidel Castro?

[Brossard] Our conversation was very long. It lasted over 3 hours, but it was conducted without any limitations. Actually all the subjects discussed by him -- that is, Commander Fidel -- were very lively. The exchange of views and the conversation dealt mainly with domestic policy problems of the two countries. [passage indistinct] From there, we turned to the skies when we discussed the aviation industry.

[Aguila] Did you have a chance to learn about our civil code, the family code?

[Brossard] No, not the family code. I believe I can still ask Minister Escalona for it. I am going to ask him for two laws: the family code and the penal code. Yesterday I received a draft of the civil code, which will be discussed in July by the National Assembly. Although I have had little time, I reviewed it and found several regulations similar to regulations we have in our civil code. Many are similar. I have been very interested and insisted on this yesterday, because I would like to get it.

Fondness toward Cuba is very widespread in our country. I myself had many references from friends and other people, especially from the universities. This visit, this visit was very brief. Minister Escalona already scolded me for only visiting for 3 days. But these 3 days have pleased me; they were very full. I leave with a very pleasant impression.

A short while ago the justice minister was telling me this is only the beginning, and, of course, time will bring new relations with new meetings. I believe that although there may be large differences between the countries there are always common patterns between men of good will who are sensitive to certain values. In my opinion, this is humanity's treasure, not only of nations but also of humankind.

SWAPO'S NUJOMA CONCLUDES VISIT TO COUNTRY

FL111334 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1202 GMT 11 Apr 87

[Text] Army General Raul Castro, second secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Politburo and FAR minister, presided over the final session of talks between the PCC and the South West African People's Organization, SWAPO, represented by SWAPO President Sam Nujoma. The Namibian leader arrived in our country on 30 March at the head of a SWAPO delegation. On behalf of Fidel and the PCC, Raul once again reiterated the full solidarity of the Cuban people with the just cause of the independence of Namibia and our total support for the SWAPO, sole and real representative of that heroic people.

Nujoma and the SWAPO delegation, which toured several Latin American countries, left Cuba yesterday and were seen off at Jose Marti Airport by PCC Politburo Member Jorge Risquet.

HAVANA TV PRESENTS 'HIGHLIGHTS' OF UJC CONGRESS

FL092201 Havana Television Cubana Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 7 Apr 87

[Part one of "highlights" of proceedings at "final sessions" of the Fifth UJC Congress held at Havana's Palace of Conventions 1-5 April -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Delegate Orlando Jiminez from the Manuel Fajardo Physical Education Institute] Comrades, we are truly concerned about the tone used to discuss sports at our assemblies and meetings. I believe some of this is influenced by the fact that we are a world power in sports thanks to our achievements. However, we feel these sports achievements and positions do not correspond to what we actually have in our society. I am talking about the systematic and massive practice of sports. Considering how little we have -- I don't deny the importance of the availability of sports equipment in each place -- the physical education teacher's role is much more important. We would especially like to talk about the role of the physical education teacher because we think if anyone has been lightly dismissed and perhaps looked down upon by our society it is the physical education teacher. He has been seen as someone who does not take things seriously. This is evident in the young people who pursue a career in physical education not because they really feel a love for sports but because they see it as an easy course of study and an easy job. [passage omitted] I believe we are lacking sports culture. [passage omitted] The INDER [National Institute for Sports, Physical Education and Recreation] cannot do it alone; we need the support of other agencies that can truly help us. The textbook situation in our institute is terrible. Each year, approximately 30 or 35 percent of the [words indistinct] enroll in our institute. However, we see from this that students who come from sports initiation schools and higher schools for athletic training have two basic problems: problems in formal education, and serious learning problems. We have a very specific example. This has been one of the worst freshmen classes the institute has had. This is basically because of the students who come from sports schools. That is why we believe special attention must be paid to these students. They should not be seen just as pieces of machinery, loading them up physically to get sports results. I believe the trainer and the teacher, as well as the administrative organs, the UJC, the party, and everyone at each one of these centers, must give special attention to each one of these young people.

Lastly, I would like to bring something up and I hope my fellow delegates will understand the reasoning behind what I am going to say. For some time now we know and have concrete examples of cases in which people say: We need the commander in chief. The commander in chief should come here. We want the commander in chief to come here so that they'll solve our problems. We know of specific cases, including some that occurred at party meetings in our center -- Comrade Balaguer is here and he can vouch for that, and so can comrade (Alexis), the first UJC secretary in our municipality. There are comrades who in the presence of Central Committee members have said the commander in chief has to go there so problems can be solved: I believe the commander in chief does not always have to be there for problems to be solved.

Comrades, we must understand this in reasonable terms, and I want you to understand what I am going to say -- the commander in chief is not going to be physically and mentally here forever, just as you see him now. We must also have confidence in other other comrades in the Central Committee. We must also have confidence in all our leaders. We should not say and believe only the commander in chief can solve the problems wherever they are. Now, the other comrades must also win over our confidence because the comrades who are up there and down here are the replacements of the comrades leading the revolution in our country. But we have to win that confidence by going where the problems are and solving those problems, as the commander in chief solves problems when he goes where the problems are. [applause]

[Cuban President Fidel Castro] I have to say something about these matters. Many of these problems are solved. I find it easier to solve them than do other comrades because I have a position, a responsibility, more connections, and I can get things moving. If someone else were in my place, he would do the same. I do not believe that when the comrades ask me to go to one of these places they do so thinking I am superior to others, or I have more skills than the other comrades. What I have are more resources. I know more people. I can go talk to the board, the Politburo, the Secretariat, the Executive Committee; I can talk to the ministers and do more things. That is why, realistically speaking, people ask me to go.

I just remembered something. Something I had promised and have not followed through with. I was going to visit... [Castro pauses and asks: "Eh?"] No, no I have not gone there. [Someone nearby says something indistinct] Isn't it the same one? Of course. I am going to write it down so I won't forget. [audience laughs, applauds]

I'm taking the time to make note of things. The visits you have, more or less, forced me to make or have asked me to make: Fajardo, Venegas -- it is Venegas, isn't it? I promised to drop by. I believe I promised to stop by the stone mill. I thought it was nearer. It's in Consolacion. I thought it was near San Cristobal. The petroleum center asked me to visit. The Matanzas thermoelectric plant also wants me there.

Anyway, that's it. I just wanted to give my opinion. Don't think I am the great problem solver, or that I am more capable of solving problems than others. I just have more resources. In fact, there are some, many problems that I have been unable to solve despite all my influence, my connections, my position, my responsibilities. Don't think otherwise. There are many that have gone unsolved. They were a matter of concepts that prevailed, vices that were introduced, underestimation, all that. You have to consider that we are a collective, we are an institution, a state with collective leadership that discusses problems collectively. We outline a policy, and we each do our best to implement that policy and fulfill that policy. Many comrades do their best to put the policy into practice. But if a structure goes down like this and collapses at a given time, if, let's say, absurd concepts arise in the planning of a structure in general and they start giving a bit of money, as they did with the (IDI) school, for example... [changes thought] that was the shape everything was in. It was not just a school, it was the great majority of the projects. Other vices crept in. I have talked about this many times. They would do a small job here, four holes, three columns. The construction enterprises, the famous construction enterprises found it more convenient to dig ground than finish a building. They earned more money digging the ground. And they dug and dug again, but they never finished anything.

In view of these phenomena, well, someone must be blamed for not finishing the Santiago art school or the (IDI). Nothing was finished. We have tried to rectify all those concepts. I said, well, what happened with the art schools, the sports schools, they were the last...[changes thought] a more serious problem was that they stopped building housing in the capital. The microbrigades declined. They forgot. They were against the microbrigades. They seemed to contradict the economic management system. That was false. They were not conceived thus. The truth was that there was no extra work because there was a surplus of people in many places.

Right now in bringing back the microbrigades we have proposed the state reimburse the factories for the microbrigades' wages. That way they won't be a burden on their budget, their costs. They might even be encouraged to send their surplus workers to the microbrigades because that would help the factories be more efficient. But if any of these concepts prevailed, if the forces were lost, then they would lose the construction force here in the capital, just to cite an example.

There are so many things we have tried to solve. For instance, when to begin the construction of that theater that burned down. We cannot blame Armando [Culture Minister Armando Hart]. We had to make an extra effort at the end because we did not have the labor force to build it. And when they said we had to build it, it was in competition with others that were more urgent and were behind schedule. With the microbrigades we are going to work, to solve, as I explained yesterday. That theater, the other one that's going to be rebuilt, the Garcia Lorca. That is, it has not been easy to find solutions to some of these problems that accumulated over time, projects that were falling behind. In fact the comrade ministers were powerless. All of us were powerless to solve some problems. We had to knock down walls, erroneous concepts. That is why I said yesterday, well, we have to make the effort now, we have to develop an awareness. That's the first thing I propose: let's become aware of a problem. When we become aware of a problem then let's all, all [repeats himself] try to solve the problem. I can help solve some problems, but I am basically trying to instill an awareness. There is this problem, that problem, we have to make an effort, we have to make a decision and in that way we start solving problems. I agree with one thing the comrade spoke about, the need to educate cadres and to get each cadre to do his best to resolve things. Even in the face of adversity, you can always do more or you can do less. Let's each try to solve problems in accordance with each one's authority, each one's resources regardless of difficulties. Of course, we are not going to be eternal. Luckily, we are not going to live forever. It would be a terrible thing to live forever. Have you ever though of that?

Actually, I would say something: whoever has participated in this congress need not worry. I think this congress confirms the hope that the new generations will be better, better citizens, revolutionaries, cadres. [applause] If the future lies in the hands of men and women like you, all of us, the members of the other generation of revolutionaries, can rest easy. [applause]

[Havana City delegate Oscar Gonzalez] We have become aware of the importance of recreation in our free time. This led us to take a few steps to counteract deliquency and some problems of inadequate behavior we were facing with the young people of the capital. We have taken very specific steps to meet these needs.

As the comrades have been able to read in the press, some video halls have opened as a way to socialize. [passage omitted] We are beginning to turn some nightclubs into discotheques, changing these nightclubs in such a way that young people can meet, as they spontaneously do. This way they will be able to participate in these types of activities in accordance with their purchasing power. [passage omitted] We also want to say that with the support and assistance of some agencies, some comrades whom we would like to thank at this congress, student centers have begun to open. We hope to have one in every municipality. [passage omitted]

[Castro] A question. How is the Havana student center coming along?

[Gonzalez] Well, Old Havana's has begun pretty well, commander. [passage omitted]

[Castro] Do many people go?

[Gonzalez] Yes, quite a number. When activities are organized...

[Castro, interrupting] Is there enough room for them?

[Gonzalez] Well, so far there is. As you mentioned when you were there to inaugurate the center, you suggested taking the dance hall...

[Castro, interrupting] Take the dancing [preceding words in English] outdoors.

[Gonzalez] Take it outdoors.

[Castro] Right, because it looks very pretty and well organized. Everything available, chess, video hall, the other thing, the music group, and all of a sudden a locked room, very mysterious. You open the door. It's dark. What's this? It's a dancing light [preceding two words in English]. The lights turned on and off. [audience laughs, applauds] Well, I just don't know what it's for. But when I saw that darkness, I remembered when I was in the fifth grade. There was a book on health. It said, abrupt changes from dark to light are bad for your eyes. [audience laughs] Besides it's a scientific fact. And I said, well, I'll go along to please the young people. That was the kind of thing I discussed with them. I told them, when you can do it, do the other one outdoors, because this one really seems unnecessary. You can have it in a club or some other place, but not in a student center, in a closed room with those disturbing lights. Really, that could put an end to anyone' eyesight. A closed, dark room contrasts with the rest of the activities there. And they were going to have another place to dance outdoors. Besides, I don't know about that dancing light or whatever it's called. [Castro, audience laugh] How do you call it? [someone answers: "Dancing light"] You had nothing of this kind in your youth, Machadito [Politburo member Jose Ramon Machado Ventura]? [audience laughs, applauds] I said it was a stimulant, I didn't know what it was called, sometimes nerves...[changes thought] how would that be called? [someone answers: "Enervating"] Enervating? No, unnerving. [audience laughs] Enervating means calming. [whispers in background] Gentlemen, what does enervating mean? You were in the detachment. [audience laughs]

Enervating. [someone says: "It's to make someone nervous"] You mean it's not the opposite? [someone says: "It means something that excites"] So it's exciting? Why should we get young people of 14 or 15 or 16 any more excited? Really. [audience laughs]

The idea of video halls has prospered. We decided not to charge students. We even decided to reduce prices there, including ice cream. We got them an ice cream machine for snacks. Did you know that next to the "dancing club" they had an 18th century English tea room? It had small tables for anyone who wanted to drink tea and soda. Well, you know that everything in Old Havana has to be from the 17th and 18th century. Well, some measures like that seem very necessary. But no one thought of it until the UJC started to discuss these things. They became aware of the problem. That is very important, to become aware of the problem. With relatively few resources, they are creating those centers. The UJC had already created the clubs, the youth centers, for instance. This type of institution did not exist. There was a center in that section of the city called -- I don't know how it's called -- where the monkey house was located, the monkey farm. That center has become a youth center. This was all discussed by the Politburo. We analyzed this problem and thought of measures to solve the problem.

With the microbrigades now we can build centers, polyclinics, special schools. They can design at any time. I read in the newspaper that a youth center had opened in La Lisa on the 4th. The people of that area are very happy. I feel that all this could be accomplished with very few resources. I believe that videos are a great idea. I don't know where the idea came from, apparently it came from one of the comrades in the DOR [Revolutionary Orientation Department]. They began to push the idea. What was there before? Just a lot of individuals who owned videos. They had obtained the videos in various ways. So the videos were copied and they created a market with all kinds of alienating films all over the place. A clandestine business selling videotapes. Creating these halls is an idea that is as simple as it is efficient. Round up a huge number of good films. The country's own archives, the film institute has a large number of excellent films, the best films in the world. With films being produced for scores of years, there are thousands of good, excellent films. There are inexpensive ways to reproduce all those films for distribution. The halls are having colossal success. We are thinking of taking these videotypes to the mountains, everywhere, with an organization and distribution system. It is very simple. How much do you think it would cost to provide such services? If we build movie houses, that's a phenomenon you have to take into account, and that is that less people are going to the movies. It is a fact. There are some small towns where only 4 to 10 people go to the movies. The halls are tremendously attractive, possibly because of the variety, the atmosphere. They have turned out to be very popular and not expensive. With some hundreds of thousands...[changes thought] it cost around $700 or $800 to have a good set. I believe a 24-inch one. How many inches? [some say: "27 or 36"] Twenty-seven or thirty six. If they enlarge the screen too much, the image loses quality. But it cost around $800. That is, it is not thousands or tens of thousands. It is a small cost. They are now planning to install -- did you say 200? [someone says: "96 by 26 July, 200 by year's end] An additional 200. I believe that in a couple of years the demand can be met. It is economical and it brings in income, but we are not going to charge in the student centers. [passage omitted]

[Havana Province delegate Mirtha Ramirez] We have a problem in our center with the use of free time. We often want to spend our free time in sports but our school has no lights in the sports areas because when our commander in chief called for economizing, they took out all the lights in all the sports areas in Havana Province. Students often do not have lights to practice sports at night. We can't hold municipal meets because of this problem. We have brought this up at the national level and we have brought it up many times but the problem has not been solved yet.

[Castro] Are these rural schools?

[Ramirez] Yes. They are pre-university.

[Castro] In the countryside?

[Ramirez] Yes.

[Castro] And they have taken your lights away?

[Ramirez] Lights in the sports areas. The fields are in good condition and the teachers are very interested in teaching us sports, but we have no lights.

[Castro] Where's your rural school?

[Ramirez] In Alquizar. And like my school, there are many others in the province. In the high schools too.

[Castro] You mean it's a similar situation?

[Ramirez] Yes.

[Castro] And they have taken the lights away?

[Ramirez] Yes.

[Castro] For sports?

[Ramirez] Yes.

[Castro] And they waste the electricity on something else?

[Ramirez] That's right.

[Castro] They have the lights on in all the rooms?

[Ramirez] Yes.

[Castro] We should find a way to distribute that electrictity, don't you think? But no one decided that. There is a policy to save fuel which we must implement, but no one said you had to turn off the lights here and turn them on over there. We feel that is irrational. We'll study that, comrade.

[Ramirez] Thank you. [passage omitted]

[Luis J. Munoz from the Agricultural Collection Center] I want to bring up the poor quality in agricultural produce for the public. For example, vegetables and tubers. [passage omitted]

[Castro] The economic utilization of the land is vital. We also have to say, well, let's not plant too much cauliflower. Yes, some, so people can eat it once a month. I am not saying no cauliflower at all. Spinach is also a nice, useful vegetable, but hard to plant. It has low per caballerria yield. That is, taking into account yield and cost, we must not get the kids in school used to eating cauliflower because we are ruined if we do. We should allow them to know what a cauliflower is, let them taste it, let them know that this botanical species exists. But agriculture has forgotten other botanical species. We had the case of peasants with peso signs in their heads who said, so, the state does not produce parsley. All right, let me go plant parsley. If the state doesn't produce hot peppers, I'll plant hot peppers. If the state doesn't produce mint, I'll plant mint. So, socialism isn't worth a thing — I say this with an absolutely straight face — if it can't produce parsley, gentlemen! Incredible! If it can't produce hot peppers and all that. We are already doing it. Many ideas and initiatives have been developed. That's what's missing a lot of times. Ideas and initiatives. And when these proposals were made, the municipalities all over the country introduce private vegetable gardens. So that they could produce all this green stuff, because the public has a right to its green stuff. There's no justice otherwise. It would be a bureaucratic administration that which would take away the right to eat mint every 5 years. Mint or parsley. Therefore, you get incredible mediocrity when you have more opportunities than capitalism to do it. Ah, yes, you can be profitable but you have to meet a production plan. The public is not interested in how profitable agriculture is. People are interested in finding the products they want on their dinner table. [applause]

Beginning with Pinar del Rio, vegetable gardens are being established in all the country's municipalities. But it's not just gardens. They are also developing important plans. It is going to take us a while. It should have been done before. Not only that, 500 trucks have been acquired for the collection enterprises. Last year, 250 trucks were distributed, in addition to [figure indistinct], for a fleet with 700 new trucks. Eight-ton trucks with trailers with an 8-ton capacity. Scores of pickups were delivered. More than 100 jeeps were delivered. Hundreds of motorcycles with sidecars [preceding word in English] were turned over so that the buyers could go to the people's homes. They are making a big effort. Demands have been made of agriculture. The agriculture sector has not been told: please, solve this. It has been told: You must solve this problem. We are going to demonstrate if we can produce the items.

How much was garlic sold for when the peasant market began? One peso. Later it was 6 pesos a pound. It is now 22 pesos. Do you know why it's 2 pesos. Because state enterprises and Havana Province cooperatives were able to produce garlic; they began to produce a garlic in greater quantity, You see, the peasant with peso signs in his head makes a living from scarcity, from the state's mediocrity.

Of course, it is easy for us well-to-do bureaucrats who want to avoid headaches, problems, who want things easy. Yes, easy things can bring terrible results. Even the destruction of socialism. And we can say, hey, you little farmers, please take over the production of these things, and just sit back. We'll create a millionaire class.

All the peasant free market did was to hamper the cooperative movement, to make a lot of people wealthy. They were buying houses in Havana, old heaps; they became intermediaries of all kinds. Shady characters began to appear who looked terrible because they looked exactly like capitalists. They looked like the typical capitalist gangster, and they began to show up at the peasant markets. But they live off the mediocrity of the socialist state. I cannot resign myself to the idea that the socialist state is incapable because I believe in socialism. I believe that only socialism can achieve miracles like the ones we have been witnessing here over the past few days. [applause]

STUDENT ENROLLMENT IN ARMY RANKS TO INCREASE

FL102023 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1809 GMT 10 Apr 87

[Text] Throughout the current school year, the number of students graduating from the pre-universities and mid-level technical schools who will be called to active military service will increase progressively. Jose Ramon Fernandez, alternate member of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo and education minister, said that the top 7,000 male students will first go to the university and then do their tour in the Armed Forces. The next 1,000 will serve in the Armed Forces for a year, and if their conduct record is good they will be allowed to go to the university or higher education institute. The minister of education said the rest of the graduates will go into active military service, and after 2 years they will have the right, according to orders 18 and 19, to register in a pre-military school and later in a higher education institute.

CTC FORECASTS SLOGAN, EVENTS FOR 1 MAY FETE

FL101509 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1428 GMT 10 Apr 87

[Excerpt] The slogan for the activities on the occasion of the international workers' day is: "We Will Advance Along the Right Path Toward New Victories of the Socialist Fatherland! Long Live the First of May! This was announced by Lazaro Dominguez, member of the executive secretariat of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions [CTC] National Committee, during a preparatory meeting for the 1 May parade in Havana. The meeting was held at the party's [Communist Party of Cuba] provincial headquarters.

In the year of the 70th anniversary of the triumph of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the people and workers of Havana will march on 1 May, International Workers's Day. The parade will be held at the Jose Marti Revolution Square. Lazaro Dominguez said the parade will begin at 0900, when the national anthem will be played. CTC Secretary General Roberto Veiga will speak before the parade begins. [passage omitted]

ST LUCIA

OPPOSITION REACTS TO GENERAL ELECTION RESULTS

FL091644 Bridgetown CANA in English 2330 GMT 7 Apr 87

[Text] Castries, St. Lucia, April 7, CANA — The main opposition St. Lucia Labour Party (SLP) today described its performance in yesterday's general election -- where it almost ousted Prime Minister John Compton -- as a moral victory. But leader of the leftist Progressive Labour Party (PLP), George Odlum, said the PLP's disappointing showing underscored the need for the party's reorganisation.

We were able to retrieve some lost ground following our performance in the 1982 elections, when we picked up only two seats, the SLP's secretary, Hiliary Modeste, said. Modeste spoke on behalf of SLP political leader, Julian Hunte who was nursing a sore throat today, hours after winning his first parliamentary seat. Capturing five seats from the United Workers' Party this time represents a formidable achievement, Modeste said.

The SLP won eight of the 17 seats at stake in yesterday's elections, with the others going to Compton's UWP. One of the major blows to the SLP was losing the northeast Castries seat, which was represented by Dr. Michael Pilgrim, a former interim prime minister of St. Lucia.

We were pinning our hopes on that seat to take us home, but unfortunately we suffered from the split vote with the Progressive Labour Party, Modeste said.

Dr. Pilgrim lost by almost 650 votes to the youngest candidate for the UWP, Stephenson King. Odlum's party lost the one seat it held in the last parliament.

Odlum said the party's failure put it in a rather serious position. Judging by the calls coming in from supporters and members of the party, it appeared that the result had set them back but did not dampen their spirit of resolve, Odlum remarked.

I think we have to do some serious regrouping, reorganising and talking, he said. It certainly looks as though the fight was polarised between the UWP and the SLP, but we thought we would be able to carry the balance of power as the layout of the seats certainly suggested it.

St. Lucia was calm today after the early party celebrations, including several motorcades in Hunte's Gros Islet constituency.

Prime Minister Compton kept a low profile today, after saying that he would hold consultations with the governor general on a cabinet expected to be announced later this week. Hunte is to make a statement tomorrow on his party's plans.

Yesterday's voter turnout was a lot lower than electoral officials here had anticipated. Out of the 83,051 eligible to vote, only 50,568 cast ballots -- 60.9 percent. Some 1,365 ballots were split. The UWP picked up 25,916 votes (52.67 percent) to the SLP's 18,775 (38.15). The PLP won 9.2 percent of the votes.

New Cabinet Sworn In

FL090255 Bridgetown CANA in English 0000 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] Castries, St. Lucia, April 8, CANA -- A ten-man cabinet headed by St. Lucia Prime Minister John Compton was sworn in here this evening by Governor General Sir Allen Lewis -- two days after Compton's narrow electoral victory.

The line-up includes four newcomers -- Stephenson King, Parry Husbands, Desmond Brathwaite, and Gregory Avril.

King, at 26 the youngest member of the government, will hold the community development, social affairs, youth and sport portfolio. He was an accounts clerk.

The attorney general and minister of legal affairs is Husbands, a former director of public prosecutions, who will be brought through the senate.

The minister of state in the prime minister's office, Brathwaite, will be responsible for housing and urban development. Brathwaite owns a printery. He represented St. Lucia in football and cricket.

Avril, a farmer and director of the St. Lucia Banana Growers Association, is the minister of state in the Ministry of Agriculture and Lands.

Prime Minister Compton has retained the finance, planning and development, home affairs, and foreign affairs ministries.

George Mallet will again be the island's minister of trade, industry, and tourism.

Allan Bousquet retains the Communications and Works Ministry and also unchanged is the minister of education and culture, Louis George.

Ferdinand Henry has been promoted to be minister of agriculture and lands, having previously held the junior ministry.

Romanus Lansiquot takes over as the minister of health, housing and labour, having previously held the community development, youth, and sport portfolio.

The parliamentary secretary to the prime minister, John Bristol, returns to the ministry through the senate.

Bristol, a former parliamentarian, had stepped down as a candidate for the party in the election.

Compton today described the cabinet as a mixture of experience, dedication, and youthful enthusiasm in his first public statement since Monday's election.

SCHOOL IRREGULARITIES REPORTEDLY CONTINUE

FL081843 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] Yesterday [7 April], education was disturbed again in Suriname. At some schools which were reopened on Monday [6 April] students will not attend classes. They are reported to have left schools in solidarity with the seven high schools which were closed again by the government on Tuesday [7 April].

The headmaster of the (Hendrix) school declared yesterday that a group of youths (?visited) about 20 schools and disrupted classes. He said his school, which was back to normal yesterday, was stoned by the groups. According to the headmaster, students were not involved in these groups. The Ministry of Education is yet to state the volume of the irregularities.

Students Meet Prime Minister

FL101844 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 10 Apr 87

[Text] The Ministry of Education hopes to reopen the high schools again within a short period of time. Last Wednesday [8 April] talks were held between the government and representatives of the Federation of High Schools. The government was represented by Prime Minister Jules Wijdenbosch, Minister of Education Li Fo Sjoe, and Minister of Army and Police Wilfred Maynard. The federation said the talks were fruitful. They have decided to separate politics from education for the time being. The federation said nobody will end up the winner if the entire school year is lost. The risk that this could happen is very real since 88 schools have been closed for 2 months already. The talks between the government and the students were realized through a third party.

After the students had denounced their faith in the government in a petition issued in March, there had been no more contacts between the two parties.

Arrangements have been made for the normalization of education. This morning the federation had an informative meeting with the students of the different schools.

Students Agree To End Boycott

FL111151 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 11 Apr 87

[Text] Surinamese high school students in Paramaribo reached an agreement with the military government and have agreed to end the boycott of classes on Monday. The government of Lieutenant Colonel Desi Bourterse has agreed to guarantee the safety of the students who attend classes.

NPS' ARRON ON PARTICIPATION IN DEMOCRATIC PROCESS

FL091845 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] NPS [Suriname National Party] leader Henck Arron described democracy as the highest ideal of the Surinamese people. He said he cannot imagine Henck Chin A Sen is regretting that the political parties are participating in the administrative structures of Suriname. According to Arron, it is imperative to participate in the present process in the interest of the nation. The NPS leader said this in an interview on Tuesday [7 April] at the installation of the new interim government. He however declined to say if his party will coalese with the VHP [Progressive Reformed Party] and the KTPI [Indonesias Peasants' Party] to context the coming elections. He said the collection of seats is of less importance adding: we must strive now toward the building of the nation and to overcome the financial-economic crisis.

GOVERNMENT REJECTS SURALCO RETRENCHMENT PLAN

FL091915 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] The Government of Suriname has told Suralco [Suriname Aluminum Company] that it doesn't like its proposed voluntary retrenchment plan. In a letter the government pointed out to the company that this plan is against an agreement which was made earlier and, on top of this, Suralco took the step on its own without consultation with the government. In the letter Suralco's general manager Henck (Cromdine) has been asked to stop the proposed retrenchment plan.

In August last year, a protocol was signed between Suralco and the government as the basis for an integral plan and approach for the bauxite sector. Negotiations on this are still taking place but it seems that now they are hindered by the unilateral decision of Suralco to further reduce jobs.

Suralco workers at Moengo have not been paid since January while the salaries of the workers at the Paranam smelter have been blocked since mid-February. The Royal Bauxite Commission suspects that Suralco is trying to create a climate with this to stimulate the workers into accepting the plan.